

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL XX.—N° 1094.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

The Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he will continue the
Painting and Gilding Business,,
to which he will add the
*Mending, making, and framing of
Looking Glasses;*
He will also have an elegant assortment of
Gilt Picture Frames.
The subscriber has likewise on hand an
assortment of
EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.



The Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he will continue the
Painting and Gilding Business,,
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*Mending, making, and framing of
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Gilt Picture Frames.
The subscriber has likewise on hand an
assortment of
EARTHEN WARE.

Philip Bush, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced, on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large, and his rooms are commodious—He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hollier to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayfield, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's house, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Springs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM
NEW-ORLEANS,

A quantity of Jamaica spirits, Sugar and Fish, which they will sell on the following terms, viz:

4th proof spirits by the hhd. \$2 per gall.
— barrel \$2 12 cts. do.
Sugar by the barrel or cwt. 22cts. pr.lb.
— smaller quantity 23cts.

Fish, as usual.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1806. 8w.

I WILL GIVE d_3 st

PER pound, in cash, for clean combed Hog's Bristles at my shop, at the corner of Short and Croft streets, where I carry on the BRUSH making business. The bristles being feasted is of no injury to them. I will carry on the Wheel and Chair making business as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Nov. 10, 1806. w. 1st Feb.

MACBEAN'S, (LATE WIN-
TER'S) MILLS,

Near the Mouth of Tase's Creek,

HAVE undergone considerable repairs,

and are now in good order to undertake

MERCHANT or COUNTRY WORK.

These excellent MILLS are too well known

to need any observations; and Mr. James McCall, who is an experienced Miller, will

give constant attendance, in order to give e-

very satisfaction to the public.

Mr. Joel Bolling, at the SAW-MILL, will

generally have a stock of PLANK, on hand

to supply Boats going down the River or o-

thers.

A quantity of WHEAT, is wanted to pur-

chase—Good encouragement will be given

to a BOAT-BUILDER, who will undertake

to build on the shores. For terms apply to

James McCall at the Grift-Mill, or to

W. MACBEAN,

at the Madison

HEMP SPINNING FACTORY,

on Silver Creek, where a quantity of UN-

DRESSED FLAX is wanted.

Letters left at J. & D. Macconnells in Lex-

ington, or at Thos. C. & G. Howards, Rich-

mond, will be attended to.

7 Nov. 1806. 6t

St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER,

will be held at Mr. Wm. Satterwhite's

Tavern, in Lexington, on Monday 11th

December next. DINNER will be on

table at half past two o'clock.

The attendance of members is requested punctually at 12 o'clock. By order of the

President.

W. MACBEAN, Sec'y

August 20, 1806.

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT ROOM

on Main Street, in a public part of this Town.

Enquire of the printer.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he will continue the

ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on

Main Street, opposite the Cour-

thouse, at the sign of

THE BUFFALOE;

where he is prepared to accommo-

date Travellers, and others who may

please to call on him, in the best man-

ner. He is well provided with a

variety of the best liquors his Bed-

ding and other accommodations will

be furnished equal to any in the

Western Country. His Stable is

well supplied with Hay, Oats, and

Corn, and his Oster particularly at-

tentive, and careful. Those who

are so obliging as to call on him, may

rest assured that they shall receive

the greatest attention, and every ex-

ertion will be made to make their

situation agreeable. Private par-

ties may be accommodated with a

room undisturbed by the bustle of a

tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

WILLIAM DORSEY,

WISHES to inform his friends and

the public in general, that he carries on

the Coopering Business,

in Lexington, three doors above mr.

Samuel Ayres, and opposite to mr.

Ran-

kin, Main-street and has on hand a large

assortment of vessels from 10 to 100 gal-

lons, and hopes by his particular atten-

tion to business to merit their custom. 12w.

Richard Taylor.

September 3, 1806.

RICHARD TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public in general, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately

occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort;

where he is supplied with the best of liquors

and provisions of every kind. His stable is

well furnished with forage, and an attentive ost-

ler. From the arrangements made to accom-

modate his visitors, and the attention that will

be paid them, he flatters himself he will have

the publick favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A Very excellent WAGGON, with

five Geers and the fifth chain, in com-

plete order. Enquire of the printer.

12w.

RICHARD BARRY,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS commenced business in the shop

lately occupied by Mr. N. Prentiss near

Mr. Wilson's Inn. He has on hand a

very handsome assortment of Boots and

Shoes. As to prices, he will only say

that he will sell as low as he can afford;

but he will promise sincerely to do GOOD

WORK in the newfangled fashion and at a

short notice.

Nov. 1st, 1806.

WILL BE SOLD

IN Lexington, on the 25th of November,

the full bred horses

ALBERT and REGULUS,

raised by Col. John Hopkins of Virginia,

for which a long credit will be al-

lowed, by giving bond with approved

securities. The terms to be made known

fully on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM HOSKINS.

Nov. 1st, 1806.

EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. LOCKWOOD,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the

public, that some time late in the Fall,

they purpose opening a BOARDING

SCHOOL for the education of young ladies,

at or near Lexington; bearing with

them ample testimonials of their abili-

ties to conduct a literary establishment,

having had intrusted to their care, during

a residence of some years in New-York

and its vicinity, pupils from the most re-

spective families.

As they relish their hopes of success on

no other basis than their own talents and

attention, will consequently be flattered

by receiving that patronage, which shall

be their assiduous endeavours to obtain

LONDON, Sept. 3.
A SET-OFF AGAINST AUSTERLITZ,
OR,

A VICTORY IN ITALY.

The Gazette of the 7th inst. contains a long and very interesting official account of a complete victory obtained in Calabria by the British troops under General Stuart, over the French troops under General Regnier. The former consisted of 4795 soldiers, and marched to the attack; the latter of 7000, placed in an excellent position. The account says, "the powers of the rival nations seemed fairly put at issue before the world, and the result was glorious to the British arms."

A battalion under col. Kemp, was directly opposed to the French favourite regiment 1st Legere. "The two corps, at the distance of about one hundred yards, fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as if by mutual agreement, the firing was suspended, and in close compact order, and awful silence they advanced towards each other, until their bayonets began to cross.—At this momentous crisis, the enemy became appalled. They broke and endeavoured to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the most dreadful slaughter."

The enemy, after being broken on their left, made an effort on their right to retrieve the day. At this instant fresh British regiments had landed from Sicily, and joined in the attack." "This was the last feeble struggle made by the enemy, who now, astonished and dismayed by the intrepidity with which they were assailed, began precipitately to retire, leaving the field covered with carnage.—About seven hundred bodies of their dead have been buried upon the ground. The wounded and prisoners already in our hands, (among which are general Compere, and an aid-de-camp, the lieut. col. of the Swiss's regiment, and a long list of officers of different ranks) amount to above one thousand. There are also above one thousand men left in Monteleone and the different posts between this and Peggio, who have mostly notified their readiness to surrender whenever a British force shall be sent to receive their submission, and to protect them from the fury of the people. The peasants are hourly bringing in fugitives, who dispersed in the woods and mountains after the battle. In short never was the pride of our presumptuous enemy more severely humbled, nor the superiority of the British troops more gloriously proved than in the events of this memorable day.

"The total loss occasioned to the enemy by this conflict cannot be less than four thousand men.

"I am now beginning my march southward, preparatory to my return to Sicily, for which station I shall re-embark with the army, as soon as his Sicilian majesty shall have arranged a disposition of his own forces to secure those advantages which have been gained by the present expedition.

"The scene of action was too far from the sea to enable us to derive any direct co-operation from the navy."

The British had 45 killed, and 282 wounded.

The commencement of the campaign in Calabria has been as honourable to the British character, as important in its immediate effect. The following is a summary of the proceedings of the army.

The principal disembarkation took place on the morning of the 1st of July, in the bay of St. Ephemia. A strong corps which pushed forward to reconnoitre, encountered a detachment of the enemy, consisting of four hundred men, about a mile and a half from the shore, which they defeated and routed, taking above one half of them prisoners. At the same time the landing was made at St. Ephemia, an attack was made by Sir Sidney Smith on the castle of Amantea, which was carried without the smallest loss on our part. By the 4th gen. Regnier had collected all the French troops in that quarter, and advanced towards the bay of St. Ephemia, with an intention to attack the British. In this he was anticipated by the vigorous and active gallantry of general Stuart, who attacked and entirely defeated him; with the loss of upwards of two thousand men in killed and wounded, and prisoners; general Compere, with several other officers of rank, fell into our hands. The loss of the British was one officer (capt. Maclean of the 20th foot,) and forty men killed; and e-

leven officers, and two hundred and fifty men wounded.

The force of the enemy was computed at seven thousand infantry, and three hundred cavalry. We are not able to ascertain the number of troops under general Stewart, it was stated in the flight notice in the French paper, to be from six to nine thousand men—perhaps it might be half the latter number.

The British have been joined by some thousands of brave Calabrians. If the inhabitants of the other subjected countries of Europe had manifested the same brave and patriotic spirit of resistance as the Calabrians have done on the present occasion, the victories of Bonaparte would have been confined to a much smaller circle than they are at present.

The tower and Park guns were fired yesterday for the victory in Calabria.

Several proclamations which honor humanity, have been issued by General Stuart and the king of Naples.

Calabria and Apulia, in the Neapolitan territory are in a complete state of insurrection.

It was clear that our troops in Naples could not withstand the immense French force which could be collected and brought against them. There is no doubt therefore, but

they have returned to Sicily: but as we are masters of the sea, the dangers of our expeditions will keep 50,000 French soldiers in Naples, on the alert.

The career of Massena is everywhere marked with blood. It is constantly stated, that all prisoners in every action, received military judgment on the spot; by which we suppose it is meant, that they received no quarter in the heat of battle, and were shot in cold blood.

PROCLAMATION,
Of sir J. Stuart, knight of the grand imperial order of the greater crescent, and commander in chief of the troops of his Britannic majesty, landed in Calabria.

I have been informed, that since the battle of the 4th inst. some of the persons attached to the French cause, and supported by some detachments of their troops, have been guilty of the most atrocious enormities, in plundering the villages and assassinating the inhabitants under the pretext of punishing them for their demonstrations of attachment to their legitimate sovereign.

I have also learned, that the enemy under the same pretext, has subjected the district of Cotrone, to military chastisement; and that at the French head quarters, the same intention has been declared with respect to the whole of the country which they may have occupied in their flight.

Wherever the British army has advanced, submission has always been recompensed by protection, I have forbidden any animadversions to be cast upon past opinions. I have prohibited all private animosities, and to encourage the peasants to behave with humanity towards the French soldiers (who since their last defeat have been dispersed in the woods and mountains) I offered a liberal reward for every prisoner who should be brought unhurt to the British camp, and by these means I have preferred the lives of many hundred men.

In return for this, plunder and devastation have marked the retreat of the enemy; and it was a crime in the peasants to have witnessed the discomfiture and dishonor of his arms.

On this subject it therefore becomes necessary for me to appeal to the recollection of the French commanders, and to state not only that many of their declared and known partisans, are in my power, but that the signal success of the army under my command, has placed in my hands above three thousand prisoners. If, therefore, such violences are not put an end to in future, I shall not only debase myself justified, but even compelled by my duty, to have recourse to the severity, but indispensable law of reprisals.

(Signed) "J. STUART.
Head quarters at Bagnaro,
July 18, 1806."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterdays arrived the ship Jane,

Capt. Theodore Bliss, in 40 days from Bristol. Captain Bliss sailed from Bristol the 15th September and brings London papers to the 14th; being two days later than by any other arrival.

Having received the whole of the battle of Austerlitz, Russia was mended, and yet we find people placed in complete impossibility of feeling to wonder at the delay which have taken place in its completion. This was all that was important to France." Nevertheless, however, some apprehensions of the opposition of Russia shews itself. A

boasting insinuation is thrown in of what the conquerors of Ulm and Austerlitz can do if they are again called into action. The article continues—"At the same time nothing can yet give reason to presume (*encore faire presumer*) the renewal of the continental war. The destiny of states is the secret of Providence. Their happiness and their glory depend upon the wisdom of their rulers. In every event the emperor, as well as the people of France, are prepared for all chances, and the armies of his imperial majesty will be found, wherever it is necessary to combat, in order to consolidate tranquillity and a lasting and glorious peace." From the tone of this article, it is pretty obvious that the nature of the rapprochement with Russia, which the French government required, was very different from the principles which the emperor had adopted, and to which he is determined to adhere.

The Argus also presents a long article upon the non ratification of D'Oubril's treaty. The sum of the reasoning in that paper, as well as in the Moniteur, amounts to a compliment to our present ministers, far from being intended by our adversaries. They will not allow that the treaty was rejected because embracing principles not warranted by the powers entrusted to D'Oubril, but maintain that its rejection was occasioned by the "extraordinary ascendancy which the English party have obtained over the Russian cabinet."

They publish a copy of the *Full Powers of M. D'Oubril* to conclude a treaty; but they have not shewn the treaty itself to enable the world to judge whether it really was concluded "upon principles calculated to consolidate the peace which may be established between Russia and France, as well as to lay the foundation of it between the other Belligerent Powers of Europe." If the treaty contained principles of a different nature from these; if in the French meaning of the terms D'Oubril consented to withdraw that "interference of Russia with interests placed beyond the sphere of her power, and discussions foreign from her local situation," which Bonaparte was determined not to permit—was it to be expected Alexander would consider himself bound to ratify it? France would now shut out Russia altogether from any concern in the affairs of Europe; yet surely it cannot be forgotten that Russia was associated with France in the settlement of the German indemnities. The principles of France, unquestionably, are to set limits to Bonaparte's encroachments, if possible, certainly not to recognize them. Unless, therefore, Bonaparte is disposed to accede something to the just and liberal views of Russia, there can be no reconciliation between the two powers. It is possible that he may give way, because it now seems more and more probable that the principles of the Emperor Alexander are those on which our Ministers have negotiated, and which the French government cannot resist without taking upon itself the responsibility for the continuance of the war.

We were the first to inform the public, and we have more than once stated the fact, that D'Oubril was imposed upon by a falsehood, and under an erroneous impression, he did sign what the French have called a treaty. We can state farther that as soon as it was signed, Talleyrand carried it to the Austrian and Prussian ministers, and shewed them his own and D'Oubril's signature, but not the contents of the paper. This was the second act of the same piece. The object was to impress both of these powers with the opinion that the other States of Europe had nothing to expect from Russia or England, and were now left at the mercy of Napoleon. This fiend succeeded with Austria—the Crown of Germany was renounced in the moment of panic, and the influence of Napoleon was acknowledged. Prussia hesitated—but in the mean time as another fruit of this lying craft, the Confederation of the Rhine was not only formed, but consolidated by the accession of powers which could never otherwise have been induced to join it.

All this has taken place since the negotiations for peace were com-

lawful to gain its ends, alone to be consulted on such an occasion? Did

not these new arrangements, ac-

quired by France, require the in-

duction of other arrangements

into the treaties, which but for these

would not have been necessary?

Was it to be expected that our go-

vernment would be forced into a

hasty treaty by the machinations of

a Statesman, who employs falsehood

and fraud as two of his most pow-

erful engines?

The attempt was made more than

once, but it failed. We know that

before Mr. Shaw, who brought dis-

patches from Lord Lauderdale

which were received on Sunday,

left Paris, his lordship had sent for

passports to quit France, and that

in consequence Talleyrand begged

to have another interview. His

Lordship and Suite were packing up

for their removal; but when the

last messenger, Parsons, arrived yes-

terday, left Paris, the negotiations

had been again resumed. This fur-

nishes some proof that the French

Cabinet has lowered somewhat in

the demands, and hold out a stron-

ger ground than before existed for

enteraining a hope that the pre-

sent negotiations may yet termin-

ate in Peace.—Star.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Yesterday his majesty received a private audience, at the palace of St. Cloud, his excellency the marquis de Lucchesini, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from his majesty the king of Prussia. His excellency presented his letters of recall.

It is said that the grand military festival will now be deferred beyond September.

HAMBURG MAIL.

The mail due on Sunday arrived this day, but at so late an hour, that we can only give the following extracts. It will be seen that Austria must yet submit to farther degradations:

Frontiers of Austria, Aug. 23.—According to report, the French wishing effectually to prevent Austria from taking a part in a new war, if by chance it should break out, have demanded to occupy the whole circle of Austria, till the re-establishment of peace with England. They are still not only at Brannau, but have likewise occupied the right bank of the Isonzo. All the measures that are silently taken, announce that the present will soon be disturbed. A great magazine is forming in Moravia, on the frontiers of Silesia. The artillery-men have received orders to make 8,000,000 of cannon cartridges and 22,000,000 of musket cartridges. Five companies have been employed in making them for these four or five days.

Count de Stadion, at the same time that he received the notification that Russia had refused to ratify the Peace with France, received also a note, printed at St. Petersburg, in which Russia states the reasons for her present conduct.

Vienna, Aug. 23.—The report which had been received of the evacuation of Cattaro is not yet confirmed. Great quantities of artillery, ammunition, &c. are fending to Comorn, Temeswar, and Buda, and distributing in the different depots.

Berlin, August 26.—All the movements now taking place appear to announce war. The garrison of this city as well as that of Potdam have to-day received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal. The gens d'armes, the gardes du corps, and the huzars leave Berlin to-day; the rest of the garrison will follow to-morrow. The place of these troops will be supplied by other regiments. On the 13th, the Prussian troops, forming the garrison of Munster, likewise received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal. It is evident that all these sudden and extraordinary movements and measures are of a nature to furnish matter for a thousand conjectures.

Vienna, Aug. 23.—The Diet will be assembled in Hungary, in the course of the next month, when the basis will be proposed of a new constitution, more beneficial to that kingdom. It appears to have no other object than to recompence the unshaken fidelity of the Hungarians towards the House of Austria.

Wesel, Aug. 26.—The fortifica-

tions of our town and of the citadel. It is doubtful, however, whether Bonaparte will allow this part of his own plan to be carried into effect; the necessary materials are sent without deranging it by some new ambitious enterprise. He is believed to have made a demand on the court of Berlin, for some further lessons in favour of the kingdom. The greatest activity prevails in the military department in all the Prussian states; and the movements that are made, and the positions that are taken, indicate a determination of resistance, from which better hopes might have been entertained if it had been displayed at that more auspicious and more essential period when all Europe looked to Prussia for its deliverance, but looked in vain.

The French have seized on the Austrian towns of Goretz and Grafsca, on the Lisonzo, in Friuli, and with one half of Arragon, are, as it is confidently stated, to be formed into a new monarchy, of which the Prince of Peace is to be constituted Sovereign.—The King of Spain is to receive in compensation the kingdom of Portugal, the conquest of which is calculated on as a matter of no difficulty. One eighty over all the petty states of the North of Germany, will also, according to this plan devolve to Austria which had excited the jealousy of Bonaparte.

To remove all jealousy on this head, the Archduke Charles has de-

termined that not even the usual camps of exercise shall be formed this year. It is evident from all these circumstances, that all the Continent enjoys but a very precarious peace, dependant on the will and pleasure of Bonaparte. Austria in particular is in a state of continued terror; subject every moment to have its patience tried by that act of revolt his forced the new insults and invasions, and not secured from alarm by the most Generals to afflict all the rigour of immediate submission to every command, and the most prompt compliance with every requisition. It is stated that Bonaparte has propon-

ed to the court of Vienna to cede the maritimes part of Carniola to a, in Calabria. On the 4th, General Regnier attacked them with the 42d regiment, and the Polish regi-

ment. He was repulsed; General Compere severely wounded and made prisoner, with 300 Poles.

The English had been reinforced by 300 men, and by 3 or 4000 infur-

gents, who advanced into the country, and quitted the protection of their vessels. One league from Cor-

zenza they were attacked by General Verdier, at the head of 10,000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry. The

English were broken, routed, and at the moment of writing the ac-

count, 1800 English prisoners had already arrived at head quarters. General Verdier was in pursuit of the rest. It was hoped they would

not be able to join their ships. On

the other hand, General Regnier proceeded to Cotona, gave up the village of Lissola; 500 revolted Ca-

lubrians (i. e. attached to their lawful Sovereign) were put to the sword.

NEW STORE.

AENER LE GRAND

HAS just received, and now opening in the House lately occupied by Messrs. Jordan & Brother, a LARGE and ELEGANT AS-

SORTMENT of

NEW GOODS,

Of this fall's importation from Europe; which

he offers by WHOLESALE, by the PIECE,

and by RETAIL, at the most reduced prices.

Also, the best Pennsylvania

BAR IRON,

CASTINGS,

WINDOW GLASS,

HOLLOW WARE,

from Pittsburgh, and

NAILS

Manufactured at this place of the best Penn-

sylvania iron.

Lexington, 1806.

JOS. GRAY.

HAS just imported from Philadelphia,

and now opening at his store in the Stone House, opposite meiers. Saml. &

Geo. Trotter, handsome and well cho-

sen a florment of

Mercandize,

of the latest importations, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

QUEENS. GLASS &

CHINA WARES.

Which will be sold cheap for cash

Lexington November 16, 1806.

A Pair of Shoes and Stockings.

Tied up in a Pocket Handkerchief,

Were found on Saturday last in a street

of this town. The owner can have them

by applying to

John Bryan.

Lexington, Nov. 20.

Francis Krickle & John Shields,

HAVE this day dissolved co-partner-

ship, in Fair in keeping on Main-Cres-

cent, by mutual consent. All those in-

debted to the firm, are requested to come

forward and make immediate payment

and those having any demands against

the firm, to bring in their accounts.

31 November 20, 1806.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 20.

CONCERT.

The Kentucky Musical Society will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, on Saturday the 29th instant.

DANCING ASSEMBLIES.

Those citizens of Lexington, who wish to promote the DANCING ASSEMBLIES the ensuing season, are requested to meet at Travellers' Hall, on Saturday the 22d instant.

The election for a Senator in

Congress, in the room of Gen. Adair, whose term will expire on the

4th of March next, took place in the Legislature at Frankfort on

Tuesday last, when John Pope, esq.

of this town, was elected. The

candidates were, Mr. Pope, Gen.

Adair, and Gen. Hopkins. Four

attempts were made before ei-

ther of them had majority of all the members. On the last vote Mr. Pope had 45, and Gen. Adair 37.

Immediately after this election, Gen. Adair, whose term would not

expire until the 4th of March, sent in his resignation; and on yester-

day an election was held to supply his place, when Henry Clay, esq.

of this town, was elected by a large

majority. Consequently, Fayette

will have to choose a Representative

to serve the remainder of this le-

sson in the State Legislature.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A Singular Case.

ABOUT four weeks since, a mare was brought to me that had suddenly lost her sight. Presuming

her blindness proceeded from inflam-

mation in the optic nerve, I attempted to reduce the inflammation by the usual mode of depletion, and such

remedies as had uniformly been suc-

cessful. However she died—and I

was left at a loss to conjecture the

cause—therefore proceeded to dis-

section. I found the optic nerve

much inflamed, as well as the brain;

and in the back part of the head ad-

joining the brain, I discovered a

worm about three fourths of an inch

in length! It had corroded the

membrane which lined the brain,

and brought on the inflammation

which caused the death of the ani-

mal.

Benjn. Martin.

Fayette ctv. Nov. 19 1806.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

To the Editors of the W. World.

It has required no little patience

to trudge through your tiresome

numbers under the name of Spanish

conspiracy, &c. Nothing could

have beguiled the tedious narrative

but an assurance that it was a necess-

ary prelude to a discovery of a more

important nature, which involved

the interest of the western country

at this time. Your last paper has

completely negatived all your for-

mer assertions, and convicted you of

a most base and flanderous design.

The honesty of your intentions in

the first instance, could only have

been proven by establishing colonel

Burr's guilt—the subject has been

before a court of justice, and to far

from a shadow of proof being adduced,

our Federal Attorney, paral-

ized by the honest solicitude evinced

by col. Burr for a free investiga-

tion of the matter, shrunk from the

undertaking in confusion and

shame, and you to palliate the te-

merity of your assertions, have

thought to exonerate yourselves

by calling upon Mr. Davies's oath

to shield you from censure. This

will not do—naked and poluted as

the basest assassins of character—you

now stand as a monument of deprav-

ity before the tribunal of an indig-

nant community. Yes, the veil is

rent, and all the heinous traits of

your diabolical designs, which were

concealed behind it, are brought

into view, which justly invite the

hearty execrations of every honest

man. You have truly conceded

the point—you acknowledge that

J. H. Davies's, assertion which he

has acknowledged to be groundless,

warranted you in your ignominious

exertions to poison the public mind,

and blast an innocent character. If

it may truly be said, how is the mighty

fallen, and like Lucifer too, nev-

er again to rise. No longer need

you put up a patriotic howl, nor pretend like faithful watchmen, to guard the pillars of our government. Covered with mud and weeds, you lie trembling upon the verge of perdition, detested as the vilest flanders, and curted as a reproach to your species. It is true you may make rhymes, and excite a momentary laughter; but do not infer from this that the public mind is lost to the sacredness of character, however, you may have triumphed over the moral sense.

What sins, are the people to read

over and over again, charges against

our first characters, (which if true

are sufficient to blast the fairest re-

putation) and forsooth when they

are brought to the touchstone of a

truth vanish like the phantoms of a

dream, without feeling an abhorrence towards the vile calumniators who made them? It cannot

be otherwise, and however you may

think of screening yourselves by



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

[The following elegant verses, on the death of the Rev. P. W. LASH, late Vicar General and Governor of the Diocese of Louisiana and the Floridas, which we copy from the Louisiana Gazette, will be read with considerable interest by those who have a taste for pastoral elegy.]

Courier.

*His saltem accinuum donis et fangarini
nunere.* VIRGIL.

Ye shepherds! flock round in a throng,
And attend to my sorrowful lays:
Disdain not, tho' tuneless, a song
That is sung in your Corydon's praise;
For he was the meekest of swains:
But the meekest of swains now is gone
No more to re-visit these plains,
And with him all comfort has flown.

As the young in the nest of the Love,
'Bz from the fond parents they part,
As the fawns in the forest that rove,
So guiltless was Corydon's heart!
Not the lamb newly wist'd in the rill,
Nor the flow'ret that waves in the wind,
Nor the snow newly fall'n on the hill
Was purer than Corydon's mind!

Affection he ne'er could behold
But with pity his eyes would overflow;
No tale of misfortune was told
But his breast with compassion would glow.
What shepherd who asked for relief
By Corydon ever was denied?
What shepherd to solace his grief
On Corydon vainly relied?

The wants of each friend to relieve,
He oft parted with all but his crook,
Even when he had nothing to give,
Soft pity still beamed in his look.
But who can with justice express
All the worth of that generous swain?
They know it, who e'er felt distress,
And to Corydon vented their pain.

The lambs that were left to his care
Would the voice of their shepherd obey;
Till a hawking contrived to ensnare
And craftily led them astray.
This hawking, as faithless as bold,
The kindest of masters forsook;
He forcibly entered the fold
And seized both the script and the crook.

In vain the good Corydon tried
By persuasion his lambs to recall;
The intruder each arrifed pried
To delude, yet deluded not all.
Poor Corydon's grief to allay
The flow'r of his flock still were true,
But alas! he soon saw with dismay
That the flow'r of his flock were but few.

Alas! for the impotent hand,
From which hung the vain emblem of pow'r;
When th' usurper commanding a band
Of vile Africans, reigned for an hour.
And alas! for the fatal decree
That decided poor Corydon's doom!
No comfort since then did he see
But insensibly sunk to the tomb.

Then, shepherds! flock round in a throng,
And attend to my sorrowful lays,
Disdain not, tho' tuneless, a song
That is sung in your Corydon's praise.
For he was the meekest of swains:
But the gentlest of swains now is gone
No more to re-visit these plains,
And with him all comfort has flown.

NATURAL PHENOMENON.

IN the Moniteur of the 4th of Aug. there is an exceeding long report given in to the minister of the Interior, of one of the most surprising phenomena in nature which has occurred within the memory of man. It had been reported at Paris that a meteor had, in the latter end of June, burst over the town of L'Aigle, and had discharged a shower of stones which covered a considerable tract of country. The Minister of the Interior communicated it to the National Institute, who deputed Citizen Biot, a great chemist, to go to the spot & inform himself of the truth of the circumstance, and if it should turn out to be true, to make such observations on this extraordinary incident as would best conduce to the interest of science. With those instructions Citizen Biot went from Paris to Alencon (a large town 15 leagues distant from L'Aigle). There he made his first enquiries, and was told by every person that a globe of fire had been seen moving in the direction of L'Aigle, on the 6th of Floreal [April 26] and that a violent explosion had been afterwards heard from Alencon to L'Aigle, at every village the same account was confirmed. At L'Aigle he was informed that the meteor had burst about half a league from that town, and had discharged a shower of stones.

On arriving at the spot, he found in the field for near two square leagues, a great quantity of meteoric stones which differed entirely from the mineralogical stones in the neighbourhood, or from any that has ever been seen in that part of the country. Some of them weighed 15 pounds, and all of them upon being broken emitted a strong sulphurous smell. The stones themselves, together with the concurrent testimony of all ranks of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, has put the fact beyond dispute. The globe was seen in its progress for above thirty leagues, and the explosion, which lasted near six minutes, was heard over a vast extent of the country. This fact which is attested beyond all possibility of doubt, is, perhaps one of the most extraordinary phenomena in nature, which has recently occurred, and may lead to important discoveries in the science of natural philosophy.

Basseterre, (St. Kitts) Aug. 29.
Unparalleled Murder, aggravated by Suicide! We have to record one of the most horrid scenes that ever appeared in the annals of this or any former country—a scene too dreadful for imagination to conceive—too unnatural for posterity to credit! in which the weakness of

Human reasoning is totally absorbed in the dreadful result of the most mature deliberation; the public mind is still in such a state of agitation from the enormity of the transaction that we know not when it will regain its wanted tranquillity. Mr. Francis Constable, a man naturally of a gloomy habit, but whose probity and placid manners for several years past, had gained him the respect and esteem of the inhabitants of this island, in which he has long resided, has defaced all his good qualities, and will make horror accompany the mention and recollection of his name by this last and most dreadful act of his life—the deliberate and cruel murder of his four infant children; adding thereto the still more tedious act of suicide by putting a period to his own miserable existence by a large dose of laudanum.—But, to descend to particulars, as far as they have reached us; Mr. C. quitted his store on Wednesday afternoon, and went home in as apparent composure, as he had ever been. He, however, in the course of the evening, evinced some degree of restlessness, and impatiently desired the mother of his three coloured children to put them all to bed (including a fine boy of about 14 years of age, his only son by his late wife); soon after this was complied with, the woman herself retired, and he remained in the hall, preparing for the execution of his diabolical purpose, which was too fatally accomplished in the following manner, after one of his intended victims had escaped; When the stillness of night made him believe his woman and children were fast asleep, he silently crept into the chamber, and began the work of Death, by an attempt to strangle the unsuspecting mother, hoping, by giving her at the same instant, a violent blow on the temple with a boot-jack, to render her incapable of resistance.—Fortunately the blow had not the desired effect, but alarmed her so much, that she struggled from the grasp he had on her throat, and escaped through the window to call in the neighbours. Another woman (her relation) in the house, awaked by the noise, and equally alarmed at what she saw, made her escape the same way, when Mr. C. deliberately flinging himself cloisterly in, began the horrid tragedy. Having previously prepared cords, he put one round the neck of each sleeping infant, and it must be presumed, that, finding he could not easily strangle them, he must have held them up, suspended, in one hand, while, with the other (horrid to relate!) he gave them repeated stabs about the body, with a pistol having a spring-bayonet. The youngest (a fine girl not three months old) having one slight mark of the weapon on its left pop, no doubt the tightness of the cord had soon finished his purpose with her. His son, and the two other girls, had seven or eight stabs, many of which were mortal, and, it is also supposed, from his left hand being much bruised and covered with blood, that he did not effectuate his purpose with the bigger children without considerable difficulty; in fact, one was said to have been overheard remonstrating and endeavouring to avert the purpose of this cruel father. After the woman got out, the cry of "MURDER" resounded through the neighbourhood, & along the whole street, but did not meet for some time with due attention, for, who could credit the tale, that a father, (particularly so affectionate a one as Mr. C. had ever been) was inhumanly butchering his own children? Nature forbade it!—By dint of perseverance, however, a few at length gave ear to it, and Mr. Adlam, sen. Mr. Moore, Mr. Bamber, Mr. Popplewell, Mr. Brownbill, (Mr. C.'s clerk) and others, came to the house.

The former gentleman called to Mr. C. requested he would open the door, as he had some business to transact with him. The wretched man replied with calm composure, and as if in the act of hushing one of the children to sleep, that was no time for business, and that if he had any business to settle with him, to call in the morning, at the same time disclaiming all occasion to use Mrs. Adam's reiterated offers of service, if he could render any. The door being at length forced, he was seen lying on the floor, huddled up; from which position, however, he immediately arose, seeming very alarmed, and approached those who had entered, ordering them repeatedly to quit the house.—Seeing his stagger, Mr. Adlam and Mr. Brownhill, seized each an arm and one saying Good God Constable, what have you done? (not knowing, at the time, of the horrid transaction in the adjoining room;) he coolly replied, Well, can you help it? and then endeavored to draw them near a table on which, when the Candle was raised, the fatal instrument of Death was seen, and immediately secured. He was then led to a sofa, where being laid, he almost instantaneously fell asleep—to WAKE NO MORE!—On carrying the Canopic into the Chamber, what a scene presented itself! Four helpless infants writhing in their blood!—three of them already dead, and the

eldest Girl who just lived long enough to be removed into the next room, say she was dying, and ask for some water, when she joined her murdered brothers and sisters! Assistance was procured for the wretched Father, but happily assistance was in vain—he lived in convulsive agony, till half past eight, yesterday morning, when he expired, a horrid spectacle to behold, as some of the bystanders who were present at the awful moment of his entering a dreadful ETERNITY, declare that he had more the ghastly appearance of a Demon, than a fellow-man!

A Coroner's inquest was held on the bodies of the unfortunate infants, and the verdict returned was of course, *Murdered by the hands of Mr. Francis Constable*. When the inquest was held on the body of this wretched man, the dreadful verdict of *Self Murder* was returned. Two papers were produced in evidence, one purporting to be a letter dated the 21st of August, addressed to Thomas Pemberton and Richard Priddle, esqrs. wherein he names them Truantes of a deed executed on the 16th of August. The other apparently intended as a justification of his conduct in this last act, and is as follows:

"Poor, wretched Creature! what hast thou brought thyself and that poor unfortunate boy* to?"

"When I reflect on the happy situation I once was in, and look now at what I am reduced to, life becomes a burthen;—not the most distant hope or prospect of getting forward. As I must fall, I had better give up while I can pay every one honestly their own, and not by delay injure those that might repole confidence in me:

"My poor unfortunate boy! my heart bleeds to see the misery I have brought you to! this drives me to melancholy, despair, and madness. Let us leave the world my poor fellow! before you know the state you are reduced to.

"My poor dear Child, + I don't regret the little settlement that is made on you! I wish it had been more. Had it remained in the hands of your father, it would have been wasted away, and you would be unprovided for. Your unhappy father feels for the pain it must give you to hear of his horrid and tragic end, and that of your poor Brother. Forgive me, my dear child, though your sufferings will be great; I have not fortitude to bear up any longer."

"You other poor+ unfortunates! I have been the means of your coming into the World: I have not the means to leave you support—the poor Woman, your Mother, has neither abilities or industry to provide for you. Shall I leave you to perish on the face of the Earth? No! it cannot be!"

"Pity the poor Wretch who was

drove to this by Melancholy and Despair! He was not actuated by Malice, Anger, Hatred, or Revenge, but Pity to the poor unfortunates who would have been left to want and misery!

"I forgive every one, and beg forgiveness of any that I may have unknowingly injured.

"Put the unfortunates into the grave with decency, as soon as it can be lawfully done, that the horrid scene may be closed from the World.

(Signed)

"FRANCIS CONSTABLE."

* His Son by his late Wife.
† His Daughter in England.
‡ His three Coloured Children.

What a pernicious system has this poor weak Mortal unfortunately formed for himself! What a dire contrast to the seeming meekness of the last few years of his life! If he had any [the most distant] sense of Religion, what must have been his idea, at that moment he wrote [what he considered] his justification?—Hapless Man!—or, at the moment when he gave the first stab to his unfortunate Child? His murdered Infants were carried together, in one Hearse, to their graves, calling forth the sympathetic Tears for premature Fate as it passed; while the remains of their unpitied parent were interred on a part of his Land in New-Town.

FROM Lexington about one mile, where John Murphy now owns the soil. My place is on Boonsborough road, which is my permanent abode. My Horse-Mill is in good repair! And I'll attend the public there! I'll serve them by night and by day; A little corn I'll take for pay.

By trade I am a Tailor too; I'm skill'd in fashions, old and new. If you will please to call and see, I doubt not but we'll agree.

JOHN MURPHY.

GEORGE ANDERSON,
INTENDING to start for PHILADELPHIA about the first of December, all those indebted to him, are requested to call and pay off their respective accounts before that time, otherwise they will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those who fail to comply with this request, need never expect a CREDIT again in his store.

Lexington, Nov. 5, 1806.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAM'L. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50%!

NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other purposes,

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after. The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are

30,000 Dollars,

20,000 Dollars,

10,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars,

2,000 Dollars,

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.

The first 400 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars.

Notwithstanding the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.

TICKETS & SHARES.

FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WAITE'S

TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OF FICES,

No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York,

At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of October, when they will advance to 7, and continue advancing as the drawing approaches. By enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R. WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctually returned by post, to any amount, and the earliest advice sent to adventurers of their success.

The public are requested to remark, that the drawing of the New-York Lotteries is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be subject to error. The time of drawing, and payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed by the State Legislature. Schemes at large enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital Prizes sold by G. & R. W. Informer Lotteries, (lists of which will also be enclosed) it is presumed, will be an additional inducement to distant adventurers to purchase of them.

New-York, Aug. 1806.

Two DOLLARS REWARD.

BAN AWAY from the subscriber,

on the 21st of September last,

THOMAS HARDESTY,

an apprentice to the Saddlery business;

between nineteen and twenty years old,

five feet nine or ten inches high, strong

made, fair complexion and hair, blue

eyes, full faced rough with pimples,

something very disagreeable in his countenance, impudent and forward in talk,

had on a new dark mixed cloth coat, &

black corduroy overalls; his other clothing not known, as he sometimes traded them. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail in the United States, and giving me information thereof, or ten dollars for delivering him to me in Lexington, Kentucky.

BENJN. STOUT.

THE subscriber having erected a

FULL LING-MILL.

on Boon's Creek, one mile from the Cross-roads, and ten from Lexington, which is now in complete order, and having learned the FULLING BUSINESS in all its various branches, with one of the first workmen in Pennsylvania, and also worked a mill of his own in that State upwards of twenty years—flatters himself that he is capable of DYING

and DRESSING CLOTH, (perhaps) as well

as any other in the State of Kentucky, and on

as cheap terms. He therefore solicits a share

of the public patronage; assures them his best exertions shall not be wanted to render complete satisfaction to accommodate distant customers.

CLOTH for dressing will be received

at T. & R. Barr's, merchants in Lexington, and at Mr. Poffon's, in Winchfield, where he will attend on Monday's of every month and return the Cloths dressed according to directions, on the next courts.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Hemp, Pork, &c. will be received in payment, at the market prices.

WM. McCALL.

DOCTOR BARRY,

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.

Lexington, 1st September,